NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the Brick-Market.

[*Price* $2 *per Annum.*—$1 *in Advance.*] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1812. [VOL. LI.—NO. 2645.]

Trial for Piracy.

Just from the Press at Boston, and this day received and for Sale at ROUSMANIERE & BARBER's, *Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.*

A REPORT of the Trial of SAMUEL TULLEY and JOHN DALTON, on an Indictment for Piracy, committed January 21st, 1812.—Before the Circuit Court of the United States, at Boston, 27th October, 1812.—Containing the evidence at large, a sketch of the Arguments of Counsel, and the charge of the Hon. Judge STORY, on pronouncing sentence of Death.—Price 25 Cents.

Also just received and for sale as above

ELEMENTS of Chemical Philosophy.—By Sir HUMPHREY DAVY, L. L. D.

The PORT FOLIO for December, is just received and ready for delivery to Subscribers.

Newport, Dec. 12.

Bank of Rhode-Island

THE Stockholders are notified, that in pursuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a semi-annual Dividend will be declared and paid at this Bank, on Friday, the first day of January next, to such persons as shall appear by the books of this Institution, to be Stockholders therein on the 24th inst. and according to the stock standing in their names on the said 24th of December.

That in conformity to the 6th and 7th Articles of the said Charter, a general Meeting of the stockholders will be holden at said Bank, on MONDAY, the 4th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. MARCHANT, *Cashier.*
Newport, Dec. 12.

Newport Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on FRIDAY, the first day of January next, the half-yearly Dividend will be declared and paid to such persons, as the Books of the Bank will shew to be Stockholders on the 24th inst.

NOTICE is likewise given, that on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of said January, a general Meeting of the Stockholders will take place, at the State-House, in Newport, at half-past two o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and transaction of the necessary business of said Bank.

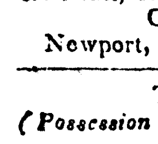
By order of the President & Directors
JOHN R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*
Newport, Dec. 12.

Rhode-Island Insurance Company.

THE Stockholders of the RHODE-ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY are hereby notified, that a general Meeting will be held at the State-House, in Newport, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at half past two o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may be thought necessary.

Newport, Dec. 12.

For Charleston,



THE Schooner POLLY & NANCY, will sail in the course of 10 days.—For Freight or Passage, apply on board, at Dennis's Wharf, on the Point, or to

GEORGE LAWTON.
Newport, Dec. 12.

TO LET.

(Possession to be given the 25th of March next.)

THE FARM in Coggeshall's neck, formerly belonging to Dr. Oliphant, with a good House, large barns, and other out buildings, and a valuable privilege of sea manure.—Apply to

THOMAS G. HAZARD.
South-Kingstown, Dec. 10.

TO LET,

A HOUSE of the Subscriber, in Thames-street, with or without the Shop, situate next North of Mr. *Silas Dean's*, and opposite Mrs. *Mason's*.

JOHN R. SHEARMAN.
Newport, Sept 26.

REGULAR Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY next, Nov. 24th, at X o'clock A. M. will be sold at Public Auction, in front of No. 2, Market-Square.

AN assortment of GROCERIES, and a variety of other articles.—Public Sales will be continued weekly, on each succeeding TUESDAY, if fair weather, if not the first fair day after. Those who may wish to dispose of Goods at Auction, may be assured that every attention will be paid to their interest, at the time and place as above. All Goods sold for cash, the sales will be ready to exhibit, and money paid, on the day succeeding each sale.

Cash advanced if required, and Goods stored in a Fire-proof store.

H. BULL, *Auc'r.*

AT PRIVATE SALE.

200 M. pine and spruce boards, pine and spruce scantling from 3 by 4 to 6 by 6, cedar and pine clapboards and shingles. locust and cedar posts, a quantity of birch boards and plank, 4, 3 and 2 inch oak, pine and spruce plank, bar iron by the ton, logwood by ton, a large assortment of wrought and cut nails and spikes by the cask, iron shovels by the dozen, pitch and turpentine by the barrel, sheathing boards, nails and paper, roll brimstone by the box, 2 pipes of old Madeira Wine, West-India and New-England Rum by the hhd. gin, cogniac, Spanish and rectified Brandy by the pipe, cherry rum by the hhd. Teneriffe wine by the qr-cask, 20 bbls. green and white coffee, 5 bales upland cotton, souchong tea by the chest, white Brazil sugar by the box, Albany peas by the cask, linseed oil by the bbl. negro head tobacco by the keg, copperas by the barrel, a quantity of Isle of France indigo, mace by the pound, pepper and pimento by the bag, 200 boxes brown soap, and 100 boxes mould candles.

Any of the above articles, together with a general assortment of Groceries at retail.

A small assortment of Dry Goods, consisting chiefly of American manufactures, among which are blue and mixed superfine Merino Broadcloths. All which will be sold on reasonable terms, by

HENRY BULL & Co.
Newport, Nov. 20.

Richmond & Rogers

Have for sale,

96 Bags COFFEE
95 bales Cassia.
5 Hhds. Molasses
5 do. West-India Rum
2 Pipes Brandy
17 do. Gin.
10 bbls. Do.
6 do. prime Pork
20 Kegs Richmond sweet scented Tobacco.
11 boxes Chocolate
35 do. Soap.
70 do. Segars.
4 do. Paper Hangings.
30 Barrels Virginia Flour.
10 do. buck wheat Do.

Newport, Nov. 20.

New Goods.

A FRESH supply of GOODS, handsome and cheap, comprising most articles now in demand, among which are, elegant white Sattin, extra long white kid gloves, habit white kid and beaver do.; Lutstrings well calculated for pelises; an elegant assortment of Prints and Ginghams, bombazetts, pelise cloths, coatings, cassimeres, broadcloths, moleskins, blankets, &c. &c.—Also, A handsome assortment of Sable and Bear Muffs and Tippets, just opened and for sale at Stores No. 157, Thames-street, by SOLOMON TOWNSEND & Co. at the Sign of the Eagle, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Also, constantly on hand, an assortment of excellent Factory GOODS.

Newport, Nov 20.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That the Subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of JOB WATSON, Esq late of Jamestown in the county of Newport, deceased, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to them. all persons having demands upon the Estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, and all those indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

JOB WATSON,
ROBERT H WATSON, } *Executors.*
BORDEN WATSON,
Jamestown, Dec 4, 1812.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at private sale, at their Auction Office, the following Goods, on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved paper.

34 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
21 do. 2d do. Do.
19 Pipes Providence Gin.
26 do. New-York Do.
9 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
20 qr-casks Sherry Wine.
7 pipes Teneriffe Do.
14 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco.
18,000 wt. Coffee.
10 Hhds. Muscavado Sugar
78 boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Chocolate.
194 bales Cassia
16 do Cotton.

CASH, advanced as usual, on Goods deposited for public or private Sale.—All Cash Sales effected by them at Auction, will be immediately made up, and the proceeds paid on the day of Sale.

CRANSTON & SHAW, *Auc'rs.*
Newport, Dec 5.

New Goods.

James Hammond,

At No 104, THAMES-STREET.

HAS just received, a new and general Assortment of *EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.*

Newport, Dec. 4.

New Goods.

JUST Opened by the Subscriber, at No. 175, Thames-street, a general assortment of staple and Fancy GOODS, of the newest fashions, consisting of:

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, forest cloths, imperial and brunswick cords, stockingnets, velvets, elegant vestings, fearnoughts, coatings, flannels, baizes, elegant ginghams, calicoes and prints, white and coloured cambricks, British shirtings, India cottons, rose Blankets, all sizes; Lutstrings and Ribbons, kidderminster and Venetian carpetings, Bombazets from 2s 3d to 5s 3d per yard, wildbores, leno, book, india-book, and spider Muslins, French lawns, oil-cloths, gloves and hosiery.—With almost every article usually found in a Dry Goods store.

ALSO,

Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong and Imperial Teas, of the very highest flavour, for particular family use.—Fresh Currants and drum Raisins; a few barrels of

Fresh Buck Wheat FLOUR,

Free from grit, by the barrel or smaller quantity

☞ A complete Assortment of American Manufactured GOODS, and Cotton Yarn, from the Manufactories of *Almy, Brown & Slater.*

EDWARD W. LAWTON.
Newport, Nov. 20.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

George Wanton,

Has just received and for sale,

SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind in use, all of which will be sold by the groce, dozen or single, as low as can be purchased from the publishers:—Among which are, Webster's Spelling Books; Mavor's and Murray's do; Alden's 1st, 2d and 3d vols Columbian Exercise; Daboll's Arithmetic; American Preceptor, Morse's and Dwights Geography; Columbian Orators; Testaments, Murray's English Reader and Sequel, do. abridged and large Grammars; Walker's and Perry's Dictionaries.

Also received,

Few Reams best Foolscap Writing Paper, and a few Reams low-priced No. 2 and 3 do. Bank, English and American Letter Paper, and other Articles of Stationary.

ALMANACKS for 1813.

Bickerstaff's Rhode-Island, Farmer's and Clergyman's Almanacks, by the groce, dozen or single. Blank Account Books, of every size and price; Pocket Memorandum Books, with pencils; School and Family Bibles, with and without plates; Prayer Books, cheap pocket edition, and others with plates, bound in Morocco.

THE HAT-STORE

Is furnished with Men's, Youth's, and Children's HATS of every description and price—wide and common brims made in the best manner, and warranted not to crack or fade.

Just received from the Boston Factory,

Men's superfine fashionable beavers; do. castor and plated; youth's and children's beavers; men's and boy's best felt Hats; few dozen cheap coarse felt Hats.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Some thousand rolls Paper-Hangings, suitable for rooms or window curtains.

Just received 3 boxes low priced papers.

For sale, as above,

Several hundred Volumes of second-hand BOOKS, consisting of History, Voyages Travels, Novels, Romances, Plays, Poems, &c. which will be sold for less than half the original Price

Newport, Dec 4, 1812.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 4.

Mr. CHEVES' SPEECH.

MR. CHEVES commenced one of the most convincing and eloquent speeches ever delivered in Congress, with avowing the embarrassment he felt in addressing the committee upon a subject, their decision upon which would be felt from one extent of the Union to the other, involving a property of forty millions of dollars, and it might be the ruin of a large number of our fellow-citizens. Such considerations he owned himself incapable of resisting—they pressed upon his mind too forcibly—they agitated him till his feelings were too big for utterance. Exclusive of these considerations which regarded the petitioning merchants only, there were others of a very important nature. It was no ordinary act, he said, which the house was called upon to do—it was in fact a demand upon them at once to legislate and to avoid legislating: to legislate upon the claims of the petitioners, and at the same time to avoid legislating by delegating to an individual the power which belonged only to themselves to discriminate and decide. A proceeding no novel and anomalous he regarded as a new experiment upon legislation, repugnant to the principles of a free government, and pregnant with consequences, the evils or the extent of which it was impossible to foresee; giving to an individual (the Secretary of the Treasury) authority which should belong to Congress alone, and thus establishing a precedent which might prove fatal to consitutional freedom. He declared that he trembled for the consequences, knowing as he did, that legislative bodies were sometimes, like individuals, prone to exercise their power in a way that makes angels weep. It was with a view chiefly to this latter consideration that he meant to be explicit with the House.—Whatever considerations might sway gentlemen upon the mere *matter* which constituted the subject of the report, they should recollect that others of a much higher nature might be involved in their decision, and that it could not be good policy, under any circumstances, to sacrifice the interests of a whole country.

Mr. Cheves laid it down as a maxim, that if there were any possible case, it must be one of extraordinary necessity, which could justify the transferring away the legislative functions of the House, and the right of the person to exercise such functions under the transfer, should be clear. To accomplish their object, gentlemen had asserted that the Secretary of the Treasury was invested with full power to act in the present case. Others again insisted he had not; while some admitted that he had authority to remit one half only.—Thus the right of the Secretary was uncertain, while that of the legislature could not be denied, though gentlemen had thought proper to question its competence to exercise that right, considering the complicated nature of the subject. All this Mr. Cheves viewed as erroneous. First, because the subject was one which did not require such minute investigation, nor was susceptible of the multiplicity of distinctions and calculations suggested; next, because not only the house but the Secretary of the Treasury himself was incapable of unravelling them—cases so extremely numerous and various—many of the circumstances of which were unsusceptible of proof, and the merits of which must ever remain matter of conjecture? How could the Secretary of the Treasury decide in detail? How could the Legislature itself decide? It was impossible—nor was it necessary. The proceeding fitted for the house was an act of grace, absolving those unfortunate men from penalties innocently incurred. In the doing of this, the legislature could discriminate as far as discrimination was necessary, and he would by a resolution, which it was his intention to submit to the house, (should he have an opportunity) mark out the line of distinction so as to enable them to act upon a principle not more generous than just. The resolution he would read.

"Resolved, on viewing all the facts which have been presented, and considering them in connection, with the proper policy of a just, free, enlightened, and consequently, lenient government, under the circumstances of this country, at this crisis, that the penalties and forfeitures, incurred by the late importers of British manufactures, in all *fair cases of bona fide American property*, be unconditionally remitted."

This line being adjusted by the legislature, all inferior distinctions would become matter of evidence in the proper place, viz. the courts of law.

Mr. Cheves then adverted to the pains which had been taken by the gentlemen from Kentucky, to discredit the testimony laid before the committee, by insinuations against the motives of the witnesses. "It was said that they were interested persons, that men were prone to be casuists in their own cause; indeed, the gentleman was candid enough to acquit them of purposed misrepresentation, so far he had saved their feelings, and he thanked him for it, but was the gentleman's argument on that point well founded?—and how did it agree with his argument upon another topic?—endeavoring to demonstrate the great injury our restrictive system had done to Great-Britain, he had remarked that it had been laid by remonstrances, and petitions from manufacturers before the house of commons of England, stating that ruin was staring them in the face, that they were starving, that this was insisted upon by the minority there, and was made the ground of parliamentary proceedings. This so far from impugning, Mr. Cheves insisted greatly contributed to fortify and confirm the cause he supported—for the house had the gentleman's authority for it, that they were an evidence much inferior to that laid before the committee, or rather, indeed on no evidence at all, but upon the mere representations of the manufacturers and sufferers, without oath, the British Parliament proceeded to relief—while the testimony laid before the committee was on oath—consistent and unexceptionable—both as to the matter itself, and the witnesses who gave it.—Testimony both on oath, and not on oath—presented by interested men, and men not interested—men not selected for the purpose—but rising up indiscriminately from every populous city in the nation. Even since the printed report had been laid before the committee, testimony on oath in several affidavits had been laid before the house, and read yesterday.—He wished that gentlemen had attended to them, they would have found them important in the highest degree, and completely corroborative of the statements in the report. In fact, the evidence before them, was as good as the case was susceptible of—and consistent, correct and in no instance contradictory, though the witnesses had been sifted and cross-examined with all that industry and acuteness which characterised his honorable colleagues. It was a truth in the knowledge of every one who had considered such matters, that statements of transactions of equal magnitude and intricacy are so subject *to*, that they scarcely ever escape error, and any man of candor, after taking a full survey of it, will be fain to confess, that there has seldom been a transaction, comprehending such a variety of important matters in which less error was discernable.—But said Mr. Cheves, what does the evidence amount to?—why to this—

That the greater part of the goods were purchased before the revocation of the orders in council.

That they were paid for before the revocation.

And were shipped under the impression that the shipment was legal, the orders in council being rescinded.

Here Mr. Cheves entered into a calculation, founded upon the various classes of duties, to shew, that notwithstanding, the pains which had been taken by the Hon. gentleman to prove the petitioners guilty of misrepresentation, *he* (Mr. Johnson) had been inaccurate, and *they* correct. By this calculation, Mr. Cheves proved, that the utmost extent of the error, (though he did not admit any error in their statements, ascribable to the petitioners, to be but one and one-third per cent. while Mr. Johnson had asserted it to be seventeen; and after stating, from the evidence, that the average advance upon the sales did not exceed 75 per cent. on the sterling cost, he made a calculation from the records, by which it appeared, that after deducting all necessary charges, the average *extra* profit of the petitioners was only 7 1-2 per cent. to which, if 3 1-2 were added, admitting that so much was gained by the rate of exchange, a profit would then accrue to them of barely eleven per cent.—But, supposing, said Mr. Cheves, that an error of 1 1-3 or 2 per cent. is chargeable upon the testimony, it is in fact an error merely of computation, arising from my hon. friend calculating his average from the highest class of duties, instead of the lowest, and when the house consider the vast mass of testimony from which it arose, it ought to stamp the whole report with credibility, and convince them of its substantial accuracy and truth.

Having disposed of the subject of it

[illegible]ted itself in those relations, Mr. Cheves proceeded to consider it in a general view, and to enquire into the real nature and extent of the violation of the non-importation law, which had been with so much severity alledged against the merchants—and in doing this he referred to the assertion of Mr. Johnson, that the restrictive system was a necessary measure to obtain redress for the greviances of which we complained—that it had produced the intended effect could be proved by the universal clamors, complaints and distresses of the manufacturers, and by the proceedings of the house of commons of England. To which Mr. C. replied, that admitting the distresses of the manufacturers were as great as they were represented, it was by no means proved that they were occasioned by our non-importation law—And he put the question to the house, could they really imagine Great-Britain was so much affected by that measure as to suffer coercion from it? It appeared that of the manufactures exported from Great Britain, *one fourth* only was imported into this country—of that fourth, at the time the estimate on which he grounded his position was made, a proportion was exported by ourselves to the colonies of European nations, which brought the whole of our consumption down to about *one sixth*, and even that has of late been diminished by the increase of our domestic manufactures, and from other causes: And could we, he demanded, flatter ourselves that the distress which prevailed in England was occasioned by our withholding the purchase of 1-6th of her exported manufactures? It would be idle to imagine it. But who were the sufferers by the restrictive laws?——OURSELVES.——By them the list of bankrupts had been swelled to an extent as alarming as it was distressing The spirit of the nation had been broken—the soul of industry paralyzed—the affections of the people alienated—one-third of them reduced almost to enemies—and discontent spread over the country. In a contest of that kind, America must necessarily be the loser, since G. Britain was able to suffer, and was able to inflict: America was not able to suffer, and had neither the inclination nor ability to inflict.—The honorable member from Kentucky had said, that to sanction the violations of this law was to lop off the right arm of the country, and deprive yourselves of one of the most vigorous measures for prosecuting the war. Mr. Cheves on the contrary, maintained, that by making our restrictive laws, the house cut off both their arms; and, in order to pick out one eye of Great-Britain, entirely destroyed their own vision.——You vaunt, said he, of the policy of the measure, and yet you have abandoned it yourselves—you inveigh against, and threaten to punish the violation of it, when you yourselves have made several legislative infractions upon it. You levy penalties upon the petitioners for doing at their own hazard that which you found it a necessary policy to do, for you made a law allowing the importation of fifteen millions worth of British manufactures to supply the wants and necessities of our citizens, and to draw five millions of duties into your treasury. You have not once, but over and over again, abandoned the law—you abandoned it when you licensed exportation, for you cannot export without importing—how could you get paid? If you carried your produce to South America, the productions of the mines would not pay for it. If you exported it to England, the whole circulating specie of the country would not be sufficient to pay for one quarter of it. You abandoned the non-importation law yourselves, therefore when you licensed exportation—you acted right. I am shocked with the eternal cry of *the policy, the policy* of this system—while in indecisive alternation you infringe and enforce it, treating it as certain pagan nations treat their stone or wooden idols, now whipping and now worshipping them. It was but lately that one of those restrictive curses of the land in the shape of an embargo resolution was introduced, and after having, like the comet that lately disturbed and terrified the country with fears of dire portent, like that comet, passed harmless away. Another succeeded, projected by my honorable friend on my left; this too, after terrifying men with fear of changes, and threatening that it would from its "horrid hair shake pestilence and war," passed also, innoxiously along, and sunk below the horizon. To these succeeded three or four erratic meteors which moved after the comet, and formed its tail.—Had any of these been made a law, not all the plagues of Egypt could have been more fatal to our farmers:—But never did the pestilence which so often has desolated our shores, blasting life with every breeze, emptying our cities of their population, and glutting the grave with their contents, spread more consummate misery, or ruin more complete, than would this resolution, should it pass into a law. Dismiss then, (and do it magnanimously too) this miserable policy which but destroys yourselves.

Mr. Cheves then applied himself to the consideration of the justice of the measure. Now, when the restrictive system and the war had produced nothing but division and disunion, Congress, he said, ought to have recourse to such measures as would tend most to produce harmony; and in doing so, strengthen and animate the country for the better support of the war. It had been said, that the merchant had gained great advantages from the goods imported. On that subject, Mr. Cheves referred to his former calculation, by which he had shewn that eleven per cent. was the extent of it—but against this, the house should in justice set off three idle years, during which, the petitioners' hands were tied up by the restrictive laws, while the expenses of their families and various establishments were not materially lessened.——Would it, then, be consistent with justice, for the house to withhold from them that property which not the government, but fortune had bestowed? Besides, the house could not but be aware that by the very act which now threatened the petitioners with penalties, the nation had gained three important advantages:—

1st. Twenty millions of American capital returned to the country, much of which might yet be loaned to the public.

2d. The payment of five millions of duties into the Treasury—and

3d. The introduction of many articles into the country absolutely necessary for carrying on the war.

All which, said Mr. C. the enterprising spirit of your merchants has effected, and actually forced upon you in spite of your own policy. Yet for this, they are impeached of violations of the laws—impeached too, when they acted upon the *authority of the government itself.* Mr Russell, the appointed minister of the country at London, when applied to, answered that "he *believed* the *Non-Importation law* would be repealed."—In addition to this, Mr. Monroe, the secretary of state, declared, that *the non-importation law would certainly cease to operate, as soon as the Orders in Council should be rescinded.* Mr. Cheves insisted, therefore, that the merchants were justified in acting upon such authority—that the authority of the agent of government ought to be considered as a warrantee for that of the government itself; and that their consulting Mr. Russell, was abundant proof that they had no intention of acting by concealment, or violating any law of the country. But taking it in the converse, and supposing the petitioners had not shipped their property in conformity to the advice of Mr. Russell, what, said Mr. Cheves, would have been the consequence?——Why, the loss to the merchants and to the country of so much capital, which would have perished in British warehouses.—Five millions of dollars would have been lost to the revenue; and the war would have been abridged of so much of its proceeding. An attempt had been made to discriminate between those merchants who purchased in the Fall of 1810, and those who purchased after the rescinding of the Orders in Council; but Mr. C. insisted, that the discrimination was not material; they should all be placed upon the same footing. The same caution, the same upright and honorable motive had guided all the petitioners, and it would be unworthy of this house to make distinctions, where none in fact existed. But it was also contended, that at least the extra profits of the merchants should be seized. These might amount to about two millions of dollars; and would it, Mr. Cheves asked, would it be a proper object, or a politic purpose of one worthy of the government of a free country, *to grasp at such a thing?* and in doing so, the more effectually alienate the affections, inflame the resentments, and destroy all confidence in government, of that class of the community, who alone possess the means of furnishing by loan the supplies of the war. In all times, but particularly in those of exigency like the present, it was, he said, the true policy of government to throw themselves upon the affections of their citizens; to cultivate their esteem, to win their confidence, to call forth those liberal sensibilities, and by a generous act, to awaken in the people those magnanimous sentiments, in which consisted the real strength and power of government.—Mr. Cheves earnestly and warmly deprecated the merchant being sent to implore the restoration of his property at the door of the treasury; and said, I trust in God if they are, they will bring no other equivalent than their money. I would rather, said he, see our merchant vessels captured, our seamen impressed, and let them take the chance of battle to regain their liberty; and I am sure it would be an infinitely lighter evil to this country, than that the long arm of the treasury should be thrust into the pockets of our citizens, to filch from many of them perhaps the total earnings of a long life of industry. It is, he said, the danger of the principle, which I wish to impress upon you.

Mr. Cheves besought the house to consider well what the exigences of government were, and what their resources. Engaged in a war with a nation of boundless wealth and vast power, what resource had it but in the attachment and confidence of its citizens? What will you do for money? (said he) you cannot now impose taxes—the temper of the country will not bear it. What was said last session by way of apology? it was too late to lay taxes—this session it is too late to procure a revenue by taxation time enough for the present exigencies—and I repeat it, and you all know it, the temper of the people will not endure it.—You should, therefore conciliate all classes of our citizens, more especially those who possess the means of supplying you; by direct imposition you *cannot support the war* it is as impracticable as to stop or direct the progress of the Nile—and here, said Mr. C. it strikes me, that commerce may aptly be compared to the overflowings of that noble river, while its deep and expansive bed (the symbol of agriculture) marching on unobserved, in slow majestic course to the ocean, would have been unnoticed, and unsung, were it not for the rich overflowings of its surface, which, like commerce, spreading themselves over the surrounding land, fed and fructified, and enriched the soil. But for these Memphis and Thebes had never been, nor Thales have extended the boundaries of that beautiful science, which opens to the soul of man celestial sources for improvement and delight.

But, said Mr. C. if not associated with and assisted by commerce, what would your agriculturists be, but simple ignorant shepherds or barbarous hordes? He was far from denying to agriculture the praise that was its due; but to commerce, he said it was, that civilized man was indebted for all that refines, improves, and exalts society, and for imparting to agriculture itself the power of making its surplus fruits, after the animal necessities of mankind were supplied, contribute to pour into our lap opulence and arts, embellishing life with innumerable institutions and improvements, until it becomes a theatre of wonders.

Upon the whole, Mr. Cheves maintained, that the measure now before the committee, was of a nature, not only in its immediate effects so unjust and mischievous, but in its ultimate consequences so ruinous to the country, that he could not think he had done his duty till he had warned the house against its consequences, and implored the representatives of the American people to abandon it—Not only general policy, but particular policy forbid the act. In every point which could render an act unworthy of a free government, it was without example. He affirmed, that if it should pass, it would be an indelible blot in our statute books, and stand the first instance of a free government raising a revenue by penal statutes and confiscation.—He had taken a retrospective view of the history of all nations, and he could not call to mind an instance of its being done, one only excepted, and that was by the tyrant Henry VII whose name is transmitted to posterity with disgrace and infamy, for his exactions and his cruelties in enforcing them; exemplified particularly in the cases of Empson and Dudley; and so enormous has the principle always appeared, that historians dwell upon it with with indignation and astonishment too, though it was the act of a single tyrant. He therefore exhorted the house to decide upon the case themselves, and keep in mind the clear distinctions which arose upon it: to recollect that the law when it enacted the penalty, contemplated a wilful violation of the statute, from the culpability of which, the merchants stand clearly acquitted, not only by the internal evidence of the facts themselves, but by the evidence of Mr. Russell. Sound policy therefore forbid the house sending them to the secretary of the treasury, and imperiously dictated a generous act of grace. Having discussed every part of the subject with uncommon energy, and in a strain of manly eloquence, Mr. C. concluded with the following solemn appeal to the house:

One word more in relation to commerce. The wisest, the most politic, and in my opinion the best, as he was the most illustrious of the English monarchs: he whose glories as a Sovereign, are written in the *best* laws of his country, and whose monument as a warrior is erected on the fields of Cressy and Poictiers, of materials which defy the ravages of time; the great and virtuous Prince Edward the 3d, was suspected by the superstitious vulgar of his time, of having received counsel and aid from supernatural agents, and supposed by the more enlightened and learned, to have found that great object of the dreams of the alchymists, the "*Philosopher's Stone.*" He raised immense armies, equipped vast fleets—he carried war, with all its costliness and waste, into foreign countries; he gained victories and made conquests abroad, while national improvements, public works and general prosperity, kept pace with his foreign successes.

Though, with unsparing hand he was continually contributing to the public good, his Treasury was still seen full.—While his subjects were filled with astonishment, at the hidden power by which their King seemed to create money out of nothing, that wise and amiable Sovereign, felicitated himself with this private reflection, that he had indeed found out the great and desirable secret, the true Philosopher's Stone, the only assured way to make his country flourish—and what was that secret?—HE CHERISHED COMMERCE.

A motion is before the Legislature of Pennsylvania for building a Frigate for the use of the United States.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Dec. 5.

THE BUDGET.

The *Secretary of the Treasury* communicated to the House his Annual Report and Estimates.—The following is an abstract of them.

RECEIPTS:—

From Oct. 1, 1811 to Sept. 30, 1812.

Customs, sales of Lands, and all other sources of revenue,	$10,934,946 90
On account of the 11 millions loan,	5,847,212 50
Balance in the Treasury, Oct. 1811,	3,947,818 36
Total possessed in that year in revenue, loan, and balance,	20,729,977 76

Disbursements same Year.

Civil Department,	1,823,669 35
Army, militia, fortifications,	7,770,300 00
Navy Department,	3,107,501 54
Indian Department,	230,975 00
Interest on debt,	2,498,015 19
Principal of debt,	2,938,465 99
Total expenditures that year,	18,368,325 07
Balance in the Treasury,	2,361,652 69

LOANS.

The Loans contracted for during the year are, on 6 per cent. stock payable in 1825,	7,415,200 00
Temporary loans at 6 per cent reimbursable 1813-14,	2,150,000 00
Treasury Notes at 5 2-5 per cent. reimbursable in one year,	3,535,000 00
Total,	13,100,200 00
Of the sums 5,847,212 50 have been received.	

Estimated Revenue of the next Year.

From Custom-house bonds	$11,500,000
Sales of Lands,	500,000
	12,000,000

Expenditures.

Civil List,	1,500,000
Interest on debt,	3,300,000
Payment on account of principal, Notes, temporary Loans, &c.	5,200,000
Military expences, Indian department, &c.	17,000,000
Naval establishment,	4,925,000
	31,925,000
Revenue,	12,000,000
Balance to be provided for,	19,925,000

Of this sum more than one million is already contracted for, and there remains on hand a balance of about a million and a half in Treasury notes not yet disposed of. An authority to issue new notes for about two millions and a half more, being the amount reimbursable in 1813, will keep the whole amount issued at five millions, and reduce the amount of the loan to about fifteen millions of dollars.

The preceding estimates do not embrace the expense incident to the *proposed increase of the navy* nor any other expenditure *not yet authorized by law.* In order to meet any *new expences* which may thus be authorized by Congress, it will therefore be necessary to *increase the loan* to a corresponding amount.

Of the revenue which will accrue during the year 1813, and on which the receipts of the year 1814 will principally depend, it is not practicable at this moment to form a correct estimate. So far as may be inferred from the experience of the short period which has elapsed since the declaration of war, it is not probable that the revenue derived from customs will exceed the amount of $5,500,000, at which it had been estimated in a former communication.—The duties accrued, or which will accrue, during the last six months of this year, after deducting drawbacks and expenses of collection, are estimated at less than $9,000,000 which, deducting about $5,500,000 on account of duties on the late importations from Great-Britain, and one million for the duties on importations from Calcutta and China, would not leave more than $2,500,000 for the ordinary revenue on those branches of commerce which are permitted by law, and from which the United States will not be nearly excluded by the war.

Friday, December 11.

The House, in committee of the whole, have this day negatived the report of the committee of ways and means on the subject of the Merchants bonds—ayes 49—noes 52. Several members both in favor and against the report were absent. A question was then made, whether the committee should rise and report their agreement to the resolution which they had negatived, or remain in session, and receive any other proposition which might be submitted. The Chairman of the committee of the whole first decided, that it would not be in order to receive any other proposition—but after some debate, reversed his decision.

Mr. Cheves, of South-Carolina, then offered in substance the following resolution: "Resolved, That viewing all the facts presented, and considering them in connection with the proper policy which ought to be pursued, by a just enlightened and lenient government, in all fair cases of bona fide American property, the forfeitures and penalties be unconditionally released." This motion was negatived—ayes 54, noes 62.

Mr. Clay, the Speaker, then submitted his resolution, the substance of which is, "that the penalties, &c. incurred on account of goods purchased previous to the 2d of Feb. 1811, and goods shipped prior to the 1st of August, 1812, upon payment of costs, be remitted, and that in all other cases, the penalties be enforced."

Mr. Rhea proposed an amendment, that the penalties be enforced in all cases, except when the goods were purchased previous to the 2d Feb. 1811—negatived, only 18 in the affirmative.

Mr. Clay's resolution was then negatived, only 8 in its favor.

Mr. Hall, of Georgia, then submitted a resolution, viz. "That the non-importation law be rigidly enforced." "Negatived, only 17 in the affirmative.

The committee of the whole then rose and reported the disagreement to the report of the committee of ways and means to the house; and the report was ordered to lie on the table.

A message was read from the President of the U S communicating letters from Com. Decatur and Capt. Jones, giving an account of the capture of the British frigate the Macedonian, and the sloop of war the Frolic, &c. which upon motion of Mr. Randolph, were referred to the naval committee, with instructions to report a resolution expressive of the National approbation of the bravery and good conduct of the commanders and crews.

House adjourned until Monday next.

By the last Mails.

COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON-CITY, DEC. 10.

EXHILIRATING SCENE.

THE news of the third brilliant Naval Victory was received at Washington, through the medium of private letters, on the evening of Tuesday last, and having been announced by an extra from the office of the National Intelligencer, was hailed with the most lively demonstrations of joy. The city was generally, and in some parts of it brilliantly, illuminated.

It so happened that the very evening of its arrival had been previously selected for a "naval ball" in compliment to the officers of the navy generally, and particularly to capt. Stewart, in acknowledgment of his politeness to our citizens on a recent occasion. A large and respectable company assembled—The scene was graced by the presence of nearly all the beauty and fashion of our city. All was joy and gaiety, such as could scarcely admit of augmentation. And yet it was destined to be increased. About 9 o'clock, a rumour was spread through the assembly, that Lieut. Hamilton, the son of the Secretary of the Navy, had reached the house, the bearer of the colours of the *Macedonian*, and dispatches from Com Decatur. The gentlemen crowded down to meet him. He was received with loud cheers, and escorted to the festive hall, where awaited him the embraces of a fond father, mothers, sisters! It was a scene easier felt than described. The room in which the company had assembled had been previously decorated with the trophies of naval victory—the colours of the Guerriere and the Alert, displayed on the walls, roused the proud feelings of patriotism, and had revived in everymind the recollection of the bravery which won them. The flag of the MACEDONIAN alone was wanting to complete the group. It was produced, and borne into the hall by Capts. Hull and Stewart and others of our brave seamen, amid the loud acclamations of the company, and greeted with national music from the band. The amusements of the evening, we need scarcely add, were suspended, from the time Mr. Hamilton's arrival was announced, until the fervor of the moment had in some degree subsided.—Mutual gratulations went round the room; a general expression of the tribute due to skill and valor involuntarily broke from the lips of all; and the smile of beauty, the meed of valor, was liberally bestowed on the brave defenders of their country's rights. Subsequently, at the supper table, a toast was given by one of the managers—"*Commodore Decatur and the officers and crew of the frigate United States*"—and received with the greatest enthusiasm, and repeated plaudits. Such a scene, as this occasion exhibited, we have never before witnessed; and never, never, "so long as memory holds her seat," shall we forget it!

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 15.

Gen. Smyth's Army.

The following letter, is from a gentleman of the first respectability—and if we did not know the writer personally as well as the gentleman to whom it is addressed, we should be inclined to doubt the statement. But we know we are not deceived. We know that every word in the letter here subjoined, is correct.

CANANDAIGUA, DEC. 5

DEAR SIR—The accounts from the lines are so very extraordinary, that I seize a moment in much haste to give an outline of them. My informant

is not only from all the returning volunteers and from universal report, but personally from my friend Capt. P.

When Smyth had given up his first attempt to cross (I think on Saturday night last) the army were with difficulty kept quiet on Sunday and Monday; the officers waited on him in a body upon the subject. He swore with tremendous imprecations that he would cross that night—The troops were under arms from 12 to 1 o'clock; all were embarked in good order and silence in boats—the men all emulous to be in the first—the boats pushed off and laying on their oars ready for the word. At that time two guns were heard to go off on our side—soon after the morning signal was heard on the other side—the boats were ordered ashore—a flag of truce sent over—he returned with an officer of Gen. Sheaffe's—after a long conference the men were ordered to their quarters—the *volunteers dismissed*—the officers broke their swords and the men beat their muskets over stumps with rage—Gen. Porter harrangued the volunteers, and concluded by calling Smyth a scoundrel and coward, and that he would post him as such. Smyth for safety took lodgings at Buffaloe, but the mob becoming dangerous, the landlord desired him to depart—on his way a soldier snapped a pistol at him—He took refuge in his own camp surrounded by guards and sentinels. During Tuesday night different parties who did not know where he was, came to Judge Grangers (where he had lodged) and swore they would have him dead or alive—1500 dollars are said to be offered for his head—and he is no more to be seen. In the course of Tuesday a council of field officers was called—what passed is not known, but they were all seen to go away very dejected.—Such is the end of presumption and folly.

ANOTHER LETTER.

Extract of a letter from Lima, Dec. 5th, 1212.

"I have just time to inform you, that Gen. Smyth has had his troops several times under arms and in his boats, in order to cross from Black Rock into Canada. On Monday last, he had them again in his boats, and ordered them back to camp. The troops were much incensed. He called a number of his officers and made a statement which satisfied them; among them was Gen. P. B. Porter. Gen. Porter said that Gen. Smyth had pledged his honor to go over on Tuesday morning, and that all things were ready.—On Tuesday, the troops were accordingly ordered down to the river and into the boats; but were soon ordered back again. Secret murmurs then broke out into loud complaints, threats and denunciations. Gen. P. B. Porter said publicly, that Smyth was a scoundrel and traitor. He was at the Rock, and appointed to meet some of his officers at 12 o'clock at Landon's, to explain. On his way there, while riding along the beach, he (Gen. Smyth) was fired at. The ball passed through the clothes of his Aid, who was by his side. The interview at Landon's was not satisfactory to his Officers. Gen. Smyth had spoken to Landon for lodgings. Landon heard threats from soldiers in the streets that they would commit violence upon his person that night, and tear down Landon's House. He then went to Smyth and requested him to leave his house as being unsafe. The General left the house, went to his camp, double guards were set, and every precaution taken to prevent surprize. The threats were made by some of the distant volunteers. In the course of the evening, enquiries were repeatedly made for him by suspicious persons, at his former lodgings. Nothing further occurred that night. It is now said by every one from head-quarters, that he is concealed some where, and dare not appear in public. The volunteers, who have been drawn out by his proclamation, are dismissed, and are continually passing here, much enraged at the noble Smyth who was to lead them to victory or death. With them he is now considered as a traitor and coward.

"From what motives, Gen. Smyth has acted, I know not; but I am confident, that by omitting to go over, he has saved his army.

"The general opinion of those who are now off their return is, that Gen. S. if found, will be torn to pieces. At any rate, there will be no invasion of Canada from this quarter at present, unless by the Volunteers, which is talked of."

—A gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the Steam Boat, informs us, that Gen. Smyth, Commander in Chief at Niagara, had resigned his command, and the army were going into winter quarters.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

FROM CANANDAIGUA, DEC. 8.

As to General Smyth, our last accounts left him (Friday afternoon) December 4, at his quarters, with about 200 light artillery around him to protect him from the fury of the volunteers, &c. who had openly insulted him with the most opprobrious epithets, and even threatened his life: indeed he was fired at by some of the men. He could find no quarters at Buffalo village, the landlords refusing to harbor him, from the fear that the house would be demolished. Such is the *picture* of affairs on the lines there.

Newport,

SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1812.

Mr. Cheves's Speech.—We have this day the pleasure to present our readers with an abstract of Mr. Cheves's Speech, in the House of Representatives of the United States on the 4th inst. on the resolution for referring the subject of the Merchants Bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Federal Republican (from which paper we copy the abstract) has the following remarks:—"We regret our inability to give Mr. Cheves's Speech with all that logical precision and those charms of manly and impassioned eloquence, which graced its delivery.—We feel a pride in thus giving publicity to the sentiments of a gentleman distinguished by the controuling genius which animates him in debate. His declared opposition to the miserable restrictive system, abandoned and recurred to, as caprice might dictate, does honor to his independence—but it is easy to foresee a total loss of influence with the majority, in consequence of the able exposition introduced, without propitiatory compliances to recover lost confidence, which are not to be suspected in the present case.—Our accomplished Reporter is free to confess, that much of the excellence of the speech may have escaped him, for he was at times entirely deprived of the power of sketching notes."

GEN. SMYTH's DEFENCE.

Gen. Smyth has written a letter, dated "*Head-Quarters, Camp near Buffalo, Dec. 3d,*" to a committee of citizens of the western counties of New-York, stating the circumstances attending his contemplated expedition into Canada, and his reasons for abandoning it.

Gen. Smyth's letter was received at this office last evening, too late to admit of publishing it entire until next week.—He says he had orders to pass into Canada with 3000 men at once—that he deemed himself prepared to do it—but no *certain* estimate could be made of the forces he could employ, until they should be actually embarked—as it was *uncertain* how many of the VOLUNTEERS *would* embark—That on trial, at no time more than 1500 were found in the boats; and others, though entreated, could not be persuaded to enter them.—That 600 men of the Pennsylvania brigade deserted in 24 hours, and a court-martial of that brigade fined a man *twelve and an half cents* for the crime of desertion—That the contractor (the celebrated Peter B. Porter, a member of Congress when war was declared, and a great advocate for that measure) had failed to supply the requisite rations of flour—That his officers, with the exception of one Col. of volunteers, were unanimous against the expediency of attempting the invasion at that time, and that he then directed them to withdraw their troops, and cover them with huts immediately, having determined that the attempt to invade Canada should not be made until the army was reinforced.—He says, many of the men who embarked were sick or exhausted with fatigue—the measles and other diseases having attacked the regular troops.

Gen. Smyth says that in his expedition Nov. 27, Capt. King and 30 men were made prisoners by the British; and that Col. Winder's detachment suffered a loss of 6 killed and 19 wounded.

By a perusal of the letters under the New-York head, in this day's Mercury, will be seen some of the consequences of the relinquishment of the expedition by Smyth.

The military character of the country has been sunk to the lowest point of degradation, by the boasting Generals of our armies and their "life and fortune" men.—The small numbers of our regular troops which have been engaged with the enemy have alone preserved their reputation, and the brilliant achievements of our brave but modest Naval Commanders and their gallant crews, have supported the honor of the country and raised their own to the highest pitch of elevation.

From WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

"The bill in the Senate for the relief of the Merchants came up to day, and passed as amended to a third reading, 26 to 3—Crawford, Franklin, and Worthington only in the negative. The amendment provides, that the provisions of the act shall not be extended to goods *purchased* in Great-Britain, or her dependencies, after a knowledge of the war. The great majority by which this bill has passed the Senate, must, I think, have some effect on the House, and I am strongly inclined to think it will pass."

Extract of a letter dated Norfolk Dec. 8

"I have but a moment to say, that I am just told of the arrival in Hampton Roads of a South Sea ship, with 1400 casks of oil and fifteen tons of ebony, a prize to the Congress, Capt. Smith, taken off the Western Isles the 21st of October. The prize left Commodore Rodgers and the Congress the 2d of November. From what I can learn, Com. Rodgers fell in with two ships under convoy of a frigate, the frigate made a signal for the two vessels to shift for themselves. The frigate and the other ship made their escape under cover of the night and a heavy gale of wind."

Navy Letters.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. DECATUR to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. S. United States, at Sea, October 30, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that on the 25th inst. being in the lat. 29 N, long. 29, 30, W. we fell in with, and after an action of an hour and a half, captured his Britannic Majesty's ship Macedonian, commanded by Capt. John Carden, and mounting 49 carriage guns (the odd gun shifting.) She is a frigate of the largest class, two years old, four months out of dock; and reputed one of the best sailers in the British service. The enemy being to windward had the advantage of engaging us at his own distance, which was so great, that for the first half hour we did not use our carronades, and at no moment was he within the complete effect of our musketry or grape—to this circumstance and a heavy swell, which was on at the time, I ascribe the unusual length of the action.

The enthusiasm of every officer, seaman and marine on board this ship, on discovering the enemy—the steady conduct in battle, and precision of their fire, could not be surpassed.—Where all met my fullest expectations, it would be unjust in me to discriminate. Permit me, however, to recommend to your particular notice, my First Lieutenant, Wm H. Allen. He has served with me upwards of five years, and to his unremitted exertions in disciplining the crew, is to be imputed the obvious superiority of our gunnery exhibited in the result of this contest.

Subjoined is a list of the killed and wounded on both sides. Our loss compared with that of the enemy will appear small. Amongst our wounded, you will observe the name of Lieut. Funk, who died a few hours after the action—he was an officer of great gallantry and promise, and the service has sustained a severe loss in his death.

The Macedonian lost her mizen-mast, fore and main-top-masts and main yard, and was much cut up in her hull. The damage sustained by this ship was not such as to render her return into port necessary, and had I not deemed it important that we should see our prize in, should have continued our cruise.

With the highest consideration and respect, I am, sir, your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) STEPHEN DECATUR.

The Hon. PAUL HAMILTON.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Rodgers to the Secretary of the Navy.

At Sea, long. 32, lat. 33, Nov. 1, 1812.

SIR—I wrote you on the 18th inst. by the British Packet Swallow, informing you of having captured that vessel with between an hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars on board; and I now write you by a British South Sea Ship, loaded with oil, captured yesterday, one of two ships under convoy of the frigate Galatea.

The above ship is manned from the Congress, and it is now blowing so fresh, that I cannot learn from Captain Smith her name, having separated from him yesterday in chase of the Galatea whilst he was manning the prize, and owing to excessive bad weather, last night, was unable to join him to-day.

I got within six or seven miles of the Galatea by sun-set, but the extreme darkness of the night enabled her to escape.

With the greatest respect, &c.

JNO RODGERS.

The Hon. Paul Hamilton, Sec'ry Navy.

[The prize mentioned above has arrived at Norfolk.]

The Galatea frigate, Capt. Losack, is rated 36 guns.

Public Feeling.—The last Philadelphia papers give a very splendid account of the Public Dinner, given in that city to Capt. JONES and the Officers of the U. S. sloop of War Wasp. It took place on the 11th inst. and was attended with the most universal demonstrations of public gratitude and rejoicing. The following *Toasts*, and ceremonials, exhibited on this occasion, are copied from the papers as illustrations of that pride of country, which glows in the breasts of Americans, and when stimulated by honor and renown, will shew itself in all its native liberality and munificence.

THE TOASTS.

The Navy of the United States—The true genius of the people, may it become a fresh bond of union, as it is the firmest bulwark of liberty.

(After Capt. JONES and his Lieuts. retired.)

Capt. JONES, the gallant Commander to whom we have this day offered a tribute of public respect.

Lieut. BIDDLE and the other brave officers and crew of the Wasp.

By the *President*—The people of the United States: Amidst their rejoicings for the success of their arms, may they never forget that honorable peace is the noblest object of honorable war.

By Mr. G. Reinholdt—Capt. JONES, may the liberality of his country soon enable him *to take another Frolic.*

By Col. Preston—Commodore DECATUR, the man whom his native city delights to honor; it is an honor to his country, because he has vanquished his enemy both in valor and magnanimity.

By Mr. Samuel F. Bradford—The Memory of Lt. BURN, his spirit ascended amid the roar of cannon, the first herald to the skies, of the naval glory of America.

By Mr. Izard—The Memory of Lt. FUNK, who gloriously fell in the late action between the frigates United States and Macedonian.

"Of all the public dinners heretofore given in this city—none has ever exceeded this in numbers and respectability, and the enthusiastic plaudits with which the naval toasts especially were received, are conclusive evidence of the great and growing popularity of a *Navy*, which is indeed "the true genius of the people, a fresh bond of union, and the firmest bulwark of liberty."

"In the course of the evening, the company were attracted to the street, by the appearance of a large procession, composed principally of Masters of vessels, under the superintendance of Capt. Stanley.—An elegant transparent representation of American naval victories, supported by four Captains, and a triumphal Boat, decorated with various naval flags, drawn by the citizens, and accompanied by hosts of shining lights, and an excellent band of music, exhibited a spectacle highly beautiful and interesting. The procession having halted at the front of the house, Capt. JONES was conducted to the door, where he received the heartfelt and repeated acclamations of the people.

"In front of the Hotel, there was exhibited during the whole of the evening a finely executed transparent painting, representing the AMERICAN NAVAL PILLAR. It was surmounted by the American Eagle, bearing a scroll, in which appeared "*Honor to the Brave.*"—In the centre, a representation of the engagement between the Wasp and the Frolic, with Capt. Jones' name glittering in lines of fire below—The pediment was variously decorated with the relative force of the two vessels, the engagement (45 minutes) and other naval allusions.

"As an additional and more lasting proof of public approbation, we understand that a subscription was opened yesterday for raising an adequate sum to purchase an elegant Sword to be presented to Capt. Jones, as well as one for each of the Lieutenants."

VERMONT RESUSCITATED.

Accounts have been received at Boston, giving the returns of votes for Representatives to Congress in 150 towns in the State of Vermont, which give a net federal gain of 3290.—In September last, the democratic majority for Governor was 3208.—About 70 towns remain to be heard from—and the accounts from the different parts of the State say, that the change is universal.—The success of the Peace Ticket is therefore placed above doubt

ASHER ROBBINS, Esq. of this town, is appointed District Attorney for the District of Rhode-Island.

Died,

"In this town, on Thursday last, JOHN COOKE, Esq. of Tiverton, in the 68th year of his age.

In the revolutionary war, Col. Cooke waited not to consider the result, but early stepped forward, with a spirit and an activity, honorable to himself, and beneficial to his country.

Twenty-one years of his life, he passed in the Senate, and many years in the House of Representatives, of this State—both as Senator and as Representative, he was well-informed, prudent, and useful.

In his domestic relations, Col. Cooke was exemplary—he felt, as a parent, for his children, and he felt with warmth;—if at any time he exhibited a momentary harshness, even that harshness sprung from the force of his feelings towards them, and his solicitude for their welfare.

In his commercial pursuits, he was enterprizing, yet prudent;—In his agricultural pursuits, he was, in this State, almost unequalled.—Whatever he undertook, he undertook with zeal, and executed with ability;—ordinary difficulties he removed by exertion, and difficulties more than ordinary, were gradually worn away by his perseverance.—Indeed few men were more generally enterprizing and industrious, than Col. Cooke; and few men, it was once thought, had been more liberally rewarded—but human life is full of uncertainty.—Prosperity and adversity, prospects of success and their disappointment, follow each other, in such rapid succession, that what seems certain in calculation, very often proves fallacious in reality.—Col. Cooke, like many others, rapidly descended from affluence, to poverty—from the fairest prospects of happiness, to the actual experience of misery—though the change was unexpected, he bore it with firmness;—his good fortune, he enjoyed with moderation; his ill fortune, he met with composure."

At Middletown, (on this Island) on 13th inst. Mrs *ELIZABETH ANTHONY*, widow of Mr. Jonathan Anthony, in the 78th year of her age.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT, Dec. 17, 1812.

ENTERED.

Brig Clarissa, Vidall, Havanna; sloop Express, Justin, New-York.

CLEARED.

Ship Wm. & Henry, Hudson, Norfolk; sch'r James & Eliza, Gibbs Georgetown.

Arrived at this port on Sunday last, the Spanish Brig Clarissa, Vidall, 17 days from Havanna, with a cargo of Sugars, bound to New-York—Left, there, the ship Mercury, for Philadelphia in 8 days, and sch'r Mary, Murphy, for Baltimore; all the American vessels, except three, laid up.—No vessels under the Spanish flag loading for the U. S.—No English merchantmen in port, and but few Spanish.

Arrived on Monday, ship Aurora, Pike, of Newburyport, from Norfolk bound to St. Bartholomews, sent in by the privateer Gov. Tompkins, of New-York, for having a British License on board.—She was taken in lat. 19, long. 67, and her cargo consists of Flour corn, nails, and staves.—The Gov. Tompkins had previously captured an English ship and brig, with valuable cargoes, from the Brazils for London.

The Frigate Macedonian sailed from this harbour on Sunday afternoon last, and at one o'clock on Tuesday morning the United States and Macedonian were within 60 miles of New-York, proceeding through the Sound.

The Boston Palladium of Yesterday, says, "that on the night of the 5th inst. in a violent gale, H. B. M. brig PLUMPER, was totally lost on Point Lapro, (30 miles from Eastport.) She was from Halifax bound to St. Johns, with, it was said, 36,000 pounds on board, none of which was saved; and of 100 men, only the captain and 11 saved."

20,000 DOLLARS.

THE Grand UNION COLLEGE LOTTERY, No. 4, commenced drawing in New-York on Tuesday last—600 numbers will be drawn each day until completed; *not 2 blanks to a prize*—prizes payable 30 days after drawing. Among many others it contains the following GOOD prizes:

1 of 20,000 Dollars
1 of 15,000 Dollars
1 of 10,000 Dollars
1 of 5,000 Dollars
2 of 2,000 Dollars

☞ *A few tickets may be procured by making an immediate application at the Office of* ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.—Present price $8 50.

December 12.

Rhode-Island Union Bank.

A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend will be declared on the 1st of January, 1812, and paid on that, and every succeeding day, during Bank hours, (until completed) to the Stockholders whose names shall stand on the Books of this Institution on the 25th inst. or to their legal representatives, on which day transfers of shares cease, until the aforesaid 1st of January.

By order of the President & Directors,
JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier.*

Newport, Dec 20.

PATENT SKY LIGHTS, &c.

This day received, and for Sale by
JOHN B. LYON,
Lyon's Wharf.

A QUANTITY of Patent SKY-LIGHTS. He has also for sale, 2500 ft. of Romsdell's Oars, of the first quality various sizes.—50 Quintals streights and shoal Fish.—Mess Pork, old and new, in bbls. and half bbls.—with a variety of other articles.

J. B. LYON contemplating a new arrangement in his business, requests all persons having Accounts open with him to call and close the same on or before the 31st inst. and all persons indebted to him are earnestly solicited to settle their Accounts by Cash or Note by that time.

Newport, Dec. 18.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Administratrix to the Estate of ANN AYRAULT, late of Newport, deceased, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to her, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them for settlement.

MARY SCOTT.

Newport, Dec. 17.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to trust any of the Sailors of a Portuguese ship *Reetedao*, whereof Master *Joze Antoino Chaoves*, lies in this Harbour, as he will not be responsable for any debts they may contract from this date.

Newport, Dec. 16.

Poetry.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

THE ashes and ruins of the old Drury-lane Theatre, have been succeeded by a new and elegant Dramatic Temple, which was opened on the 10th of October last; and the following Address for the Occasion, written by Lord BYRON, was spoken by Mr. ELLISTON.

ADDRESS on the Opening of DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

IN one dread night our city saw, and sigh'd,
Bow'd to the dust, the Drama's tower of pride;
In one short hour beheld the blazing fane,
Apollo sink, and SHAKESPEARE cease to reign.

Ye who beheld, O sight, admired and mourned,
Whose radiance mocked the ruin it adorned!
Through clouds of fire, the massy fragments riven,
Like Israel's pillar, chase the night from heaven,
Saw the long column of revolving flames
Sh[illegible] its r[illegible]d shadow o'er the sta[illegible]tled Thames;
W[illegible] thousands, thronged around the [illegible] dome,
S[illegible]d trembled for [illegible]
A[illegible]umed blaze, and ghast-[illegible]
T[illegible] with lightnings awful as [illegible] own;
[illegible]kening ashes and the lonely wall
[illegible]d the Muse's realm and marked her fall;
[illegible]—shall this new nor less aspiring Pile,
Reared, where once rose the mightiest in our Isle,
Know the same favour which the former knew,
A shrine for SHAKESPEARE—worthy him and *you*?

Yes, it shall be—The magic of that name
Defies the scythe of time, the torch of flame,
On the same spot still consecrates the scene,
And bids the Drama *be* where she hath *been*:—
This fabric's birth attests the potent spell,
Indulge our honest pride, and say, *How well!*
As soars this fane to emulate the last,
Oh! might we draw our omens from the past,
Some hour propitious to our prayers, may boast
Names such as hallow still the dome we lost.
On Drury first your SIDDONS' thrilling art
O'erwhelmed the gentlest, stormed the sternest heart;
On Drury, GARRICK's latest laurels grew;
Here your last tears retiring ROSCIUS drew,
Sighed his last thanks, and wept his last adieu.
But still for living wit the wreathes may bloom
That only *waste* their odours o'er the tomb.
Such Drury claimed, and claims,—nor you refuse
One tribute to revive his slumbering muse;
With garlands deck your own MENANDER's head;
Nor hoard your honours idly for the dead!

Dear are the days which made our annals bright,
Ere GARRICK fled or BRINSLEY ceased to write;
Heirs to their labours, like all high-born heirs,
Vain of *our* ancestry as they of theirs.
While thus Remembrance borrows Banquo's glass,
To claim the sceptred shadows as they pass.
And we the mirror hold, where imaged shine
Immortal names, emblazoned on our line.
Pause—ere their feebler offspring you condemn,
Reflect how hard the task to rival them!

Friends of the Stage—to whom both Players and Plays
Must sue alike for pardon, or for praise,
Whose judging voice & eye alone direct
The boundless power to cherish or reject,
If e'er frivolity has led to fame,
And made us blush that you forebore to blame,
If e'er the sinking Stage could condescend
To soothe the sickly taste it dare not mend,
[illegible] past reproach may present scenes refute,
[illegible] censure, wisely loud, be justly mute!—
[illegible]! since your fiat stamps the Drama's laws,
Forbear to mock us with misplaced applause:
So pride shall doubly nerve the actor's powers,
And Reason's voice be echo'd back by ours!
This greeting o'er,—the ancient rule obey'd,
The Drama's homage by her herald paid,
Receive *our* welcome too,—whose ev'ry tone
Springs from our hearts, and fain would win your own.
The curtain rises—may our stage unfold
Scenes not unworthy Drury's days of old!
Britons our judges, Nature for our guide,
Still may *we* please, long—long may *you* preside.

20 guineas premium was offered in England, for the best Poetic Address for the opening of Drury-lane Theatre. Lord Byron obtained the prize; but his competitors were dissatisfied; and one (Dr. Busby) insisted for two nights, on reading the poem he offered, to the audience at the Theatre; but such was the confusion that he could not be heard.

Joel Read's

COLLECTION OF PSALM TUNES.

A SECOND Edition of the *New-England Selection*, or *Plain Psalmody* [illegible] now ready for sale at the Book-[illegible] of *Manning & Loring*, Boston, [illegible], Providence, and Rous[illegible] & BARBER, *Newport*, and by the publisher in Attleborough, (Mass.)

The encouragement given the Publisher by the sale of his first Edition, and the solicitations of his musical friends, has induced him to publish this second edition, which is but little varied from the first, (by exchanging a few tunes,) which he hopes will be for the better. He presents his thanks to all those who have patronised the Collection, and recommends this edition to the perusal and use of Societies, and teachers of Music in the several States, in New-England, and elsewhere.—Price 8 Dollars per dozen, 75 cents single.

JOEL READ.

Attleborough, Oct. 20, 1812.

Fresh Goods.

This Day Opened, and for Sale by the Subscriber, in addition to his former receipts:—

THREE Bales red, white and yellow FLANNELS, some of which are very fine; two bales low priced Broadcloths, from $ 1 50, to $ 3 per yard, of all colours; one bale ROSE BLANKETS; a handsome assortment of worsted hosiery, bombazetts, wildbores and russeletts, shirting cottons and cotton cambrics, black sattins and twilled lustrings common and fine calicoes.—Also,

2 Bales India COTTONS.

All of which can be offered as low as they have been sold in this Town for many years, at wholesale or retail, for Cash only.

P. O. RICHMOND.

Newport, October 21.

PORTSMOUTH

Woolen Manufactory.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the public, that having procured a superior workman as a clothier (who has derived much information from practice with an European manufacturer) will in future be able to carry on the business in a manner equal to any similar establishment in the United [illegible].—The strictest attention will be paid for the punctual performance of all orders, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

S. CLARKE & D. P. LAWTON have on hand a variety of American manufactured Woolen Goods, consisting of Kerseymeres, sattinetts and plains; of various colors.—Also, Flannels, Blanketing, &c of their own manufacture.

Po[illegible]outh, (R. I.) Sept. 10.

WO[illegible] CARDING.

THE [illegible] respectfully inform their friends, that their *Carding Machines* are now in excellent order for carding Wool, having ha[d] them newly repaired.—Every attentio[n] will be paid to execute the work in the best manner, and the smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

SAMUEL CLARKE,
DARIUS P. LAWTON.

They have appointed the following persons as Agents for receiving Wool, who will transport the same, free of expense, to and from their Carding Machines.

Edward W. Lawton, Newport.
Sanford Almy, Little-Compton.
Holder Almy, Tiverton.

Portsmouth, August 14.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Hundred wt of excellent TWINE.—Enquire at Factory Store, No. 3, PERRY'S Wharf

Newport, July 24.

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale, at his store No. 2, Church-street, and store No. 5, on the Long-Wharf.

43 Hhds. }
12 Tierces } MOLAES.
52 barrels }
154 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old sable Iron.
80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.

A L S O,

8000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt.
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.

Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf

Newport, Oct. 10.

Tappan & Searle,

No 34, Broad-street, BOSTON.

HAVE received by the late arrivals, 120 Packages English GOODS; comprising a good assortment of the following Articles:—

Broadcloths,	Cotton shirtings,
Cassimeres,	Pins,
Blankets,	Ferrets,
Flannels,	Q and bindings,
Plains,	Velveteens,
Bombazetts,	Genoa cords,
Wildbores,	Tabby velvets,
Ratthnetts,	Dimities,
Kerseys,	Cambric do.
Bockings,	Furniture do.
Ladies Cloths,	Shirt moulds,
Hunters' do.	Worsted hosiery,
Braces,	Beaver and Kid
Silk Twist,	Gloves,
Long Lawns.	Linens, &c.

A L S O,

Ninety Packages Scotch GOODS; being a most elegant assortment of Fancy Muslins and Handkerchiefs, selected expressly for this market, viz.

Purple picquet,	Hailstone purle,
Victory gauze,	do leno,
Birds eye,	Tambor'd sprigs,
Whip netts,	Bandeau hdkfs.
Drop netts,	crape, leno & nett,
Spotted leno,	Policat & madrass
Plain leno,	handkerchiefs.
Spotted crape,	Imitation cambrics,
Riddle lappet,	Book muslins,
Seeded books,	India muslins,
Cluster seeded,	Turkey red ban-
Patent nett,	dannac,
Spidered do.	Mussulipstams,
Veined do.	Bandannas, of all
Sprig'd. purle,	colours, &c. &c.

The above Goods will be sold at a fair advance by the Package, for approved paper; and a general assortment will be open to sell by the piece.

Boston, Oct. 8.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his Store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

20 Hhds. best retailing Molasses.
10,000 wt. green Coffee, entitled to debenture.
7000 wt. white Do.
40 boxes white and brown Sugars
10 Tons Cordage, all sizes.
2 Pipes Brandy
4 Hogsheads Rum
10 barrels Gin
1 Pipe Wine
3 seroons spanish Indigo
20 Logs Mahogany
20,000 Havanna segars
20 boxes sperm Candles
6 bags soft shell'd Almonds.
2 cases canton Grapes.
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.
2 cables, partly worn.
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.
25 M. Pine Boards.
And, A Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS

Newport, May 29.

Samuel J. Potter,

Acquaints his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has taken the Store, No. 1[illegible], Thames-street, opposite Mr. Nathaniel Sweet's, where he intends [illegible] a very extensive assortment of [illegible] and American manufactured [illegible], which he will warrant not inferior [to] any in the U. S. viz:

Gentlemen's fashionable Beavers.		
Superfine	do.	Castors.
Common	do.	Do.
Patent	elastic silk	Hats.
Plated	and Wool	Do.

With a general assortment of children's black, blue, drab and green Beavers; also a few dozen of small red, black and green morocco Hats.—All of which he will sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston.

Newport, August 15.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

THE STORE and Lot in Water-street, lately occupied by Mr. Jason Sprague.—Apply to

R. W. CASE.

Newport, April 17.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executor of the last Will and testament of WILLIAM LEE, of Newport, deceased; and having given bonds as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, request all persons who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

WILLIAM LEE, *Executor.*

Newport, Nov. 10, 1812.

A COUNTRY SEAT.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

THAT beautifully situated and elegant country seat in Portsmouth, lately improved by *Samuel Cooke*, Esq. In elegance of prospect, no situation on the Island surpasses it.—Attached to it, are about 30 Acres of excellent Land, a fine Ochard and Garden, with all the other necessary conveniences.—For the Gentleman of leisure or business, of various kinds, to see will be to admire it. The above premises may be viewed, and terms obtained either to sell or Let the House and Farm, in whole or in part, by application to

ANDREW M'CORRIE, in Portsmouth, or to JOSIAH C. SHAW, Newport.

Newport, June 19.

Isaac Dowe,

Respectfully informs the public,

THAT he has opened in NEWPORT (R. I.) a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious HOUSE at the head of *Perry's Wharf*, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgment.

Newport, June 20.

A Safe Retreat from WAR.

ANY person wishing to take a concern, and dictate the principal management in the Paper, Wool and cotton manufacturing establishments, have now offered to them one of the best chances which the country affords in the Greenville works, now erected on Pawtuxet river, four miles west of Narragansett bay, in Coventry.

Also for sale, near said premises,

The Dwelling-House and Lots, and a share in the Washington Company's cotton spinning establishments.

For particulars enquire of *Stephen Tillinghast*, Esq. of Providence, or the subscriber on the premises.

THEODORE A. FOSTER.

Coventry, June 30.

FOR SALE,

A Handsome large Franklin STOVE.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Oct. 29.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is now closing his business.—He therefore requests all persons indebted to him either for *Blacksmithing, Store Accounts* or *Notes*, to make immediate payment at his store, No. 11, Long-Wharf, as all accounts of more than six months standing will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

WILLIAM WHITE.

Sept. 26, 1812.

For Sale at Public AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, 1812, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of at private sale.)

ABOUT Eighty Acres of Land situated in South-Kingstown, about three miles westward of Little-Rest Hill, late the property of Elder *Benjamin Waite*, deceased.—Conditions made known at the time and place of Sale.

PELEG BROWN, *Executor.*

South-Kingstown, Nov. 25.

TO LET,

And Immediate possession given.

THE House and Store lately improved by Mr. *M. Fearing*, in Thames-street.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House on the Long-Wharf, late the property of Moses Barlow, deceased.—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Sept. 3.

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-House in Thames-Street, belonging to the Heirs of *Peleg Wood*, deceased.—For terms, apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, or
JOHN WOOD.

Newport, Nov. 13.

INSURANCE BROKER.

Samuel Snow,

IN addition to his Notary Business, and at the desire of some Gentlemen in town, has undertaken the business of an INSURANCE BROKER, and has opened an Office for that purpose in the building owned by the Washington Insurance Company, at the west end of the Bridge, Providence, and in the same Room which he occupies as a Notary. In these times of great hazard, and when most of the Insurance Companies have declined underwriting, an office of this kind must be peculiarly convenient for all those who would wish to have their property insured, as it may be done without the necessity of their sending abroad to have it effected—he therefore, respectfully offers his services to the public generally, and assures them that all business committed to his charge will be faithfully and promptly executed.

Providence, (R. I.) Nov. 25.

C. G. CHAMPLIN,

Has for Sale,

74 Tons of Russia Iron in flat bars.
71 Tons of Russia clean Hemp.

A N D

90 Tons of Swedes' Iron, in flat and square bars, of various sizes.

Newport, March 31.

WILLIAM WHITE,

Has just received and for sale at No. 11 Long-Wharf.

200 bushels corn.
500 do. coarse American Salt.
800 do. fine Liverpool Do.
30 Hhds. first quality Molasses.
300 quintals codfish.
4 hhds. 3d proof West-India Rum.
4 do. New-England Do.
4 boxes brown [s]ugar.
10 do. Doolittle's [s]oap.
200 bushels Barley.
20 bbls. superfine Flour,
200 wt. Hogs Lard.
2000 wt. cheese of the first quality.
4 pipes Gin.
10 boxes Chocolate.

Also, stone, iron and earthern ware of all descriptions, with a large assortment of Lumber, viz. boards, clapboards, laths, timber, &c.

The above articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

Newport, Jan. 8.

Newport Shoe-store, and Manufactory,

No. 100 Thames-Street.--Kept by

JOHN W. DAVIS.

WHO has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's, misses and youth's morocco and leather [illegible] of almost every description. He has those of the first quality, which [illegible] warrant and recommend—also, [illegible] that he will sell at a reduced price.

[illegible] has his Shoe Store supplied [illegible] Manufactory with BOOTS and [illegible], which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen at Boot-making, and several excellent workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

Those Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measures at his Shoe-store, or at his Manufactory in the rear of the same, with his foreman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Grecian slips or other shoes will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measures, at the shortest notice.

He returns his thanks to his customers for the patronage he has hitherto received, and flatters himself, by the exertions he has made to procure good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and shoes, he shall receive further patronage.

N. B. An assortment of Morocco, of all colors, bindingskins, boot webb, cord and tassels.

*** All orders from town and country will be attended to.

Newport, May 21.

RHODES & CAHOONE,

Have for Sale,

2,200 bushels CADIZ SALT.

Newport, August 24.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

JOHN DEBLOIS & SAUNDERS BREESE,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, that they have formed a Partnership in Trade, under the Firm of

DEBLOIS & BREESE,

At No. 112, Thames-street, corner of Church street, next north of Gov. Martin's.

Where they offer for sale, (at as low a rate as can be purchased in this Town) an assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, at wholesale and retail.

N. B. They will also transact business on Commission.

Newport, April 8, 1812.